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Through thee I beg my bread in a strange land;
 And had not these my daughters tended me
 I had been dead for aught of aid from thee.

The skilful placing of the "thee's" and "thou's" here recalls the passage in Dryden's *Astraea Redux*, which stirs Mr. Saintsbury's enthusiasm:

How shall I speak of that triumphant day
 When you renewed the expiring pomp of May?
 A month that owns an interest in your name;
 You and the flowers are its peculiar claim.
 That star, that at your birth shone out so bright
 It stained the duller's sun's meridian light,
 Did once again its potent fires renew,
 Guiding our eyes to find and worship you.

PAUL SHOREY

Horace: the Odes and Epodes. With an English translation by C. E. BENNETT. (Loeb Classical Library.) New York: Macmillan, 1914. Pp. xix+431. \$1.50.

There are many who read and loved the classics in their younger days who have rejoiced in the prospect the Loeb series offered of renewing a pleasure which owing to rusty vocabulary and syntax would otherwise have been too laborious. Of no other author is this more pre-eminently true than of Horace, and altogether Professor Bennett has succeeded admirably in giving such and other readers the help they need. The translation is on the one hand no word-for-word crib with complete disregard of English idiom (to the deluded Freshman *donum exitiale Minervae*), nor on the other a purely literary version to be read apart from the Latin. The translator has known how to put in practice his author's golden rule, and the result is a happy compromise between a translation and a commentary. Such renderings as "poets" for *Mercurialium virorum* (2. 17. 29) and "lonely" for *caelebs* (2. 15. 4) presuppose the juxtaposition of the text. In general the style is even and without affectation while adapting freely to its need a poetic vocabulary and order of words. It is characterized rather by saneness than originality. In this respect it is in pleasing contrast to Wickham's version. The outstanding blemish to my mind is an excessive use of "O" as a vocative prefix, as unidiomatic in Latin as in English. I have noted also an occasional overpreciseness in rendering the Latin tenses as in 1. 23. 5: "For it quivers in heart and limb, if in the wind the briar *has rustled* with its moving leaves." Examples of almost Horatian felicity are to be found on every page. Here are a chance few: "untaught to brook privation" (*indocilis pauperiem pati*), "in simple elegance" (*simplex munditiis*), "poet of Homeric flight" (*Maenii carminis aliti*), "bluff admirals" (*navium saevos duces*), "girl-boy face" (*ambiguo voltu*). This last is from 2. 5, which I can refer to as a notably

good and tactful version of an ode omitted by Wickham—under the apt title “Not Yet!” These titles, by the way, are a commendable and helpful feature. The translation is complete except Epodes 8 and 12, of which the text is printed at the end. The only difficulty not solved in some way is *peritus Hiber* (2. 20. 19). I must abstain from any lengthy quotations, but the student will find a convincing solution of many troublesome passages and many vigorous phrasings of favorite odes.

Every reader will of course discover occasional lapses. “Heaven” to my mind would often be a better general equivalent for *deus* (as in 1. 18. 3) than “the god.” Weak for the famous *vultus nimium lubricus aspici* seems “her face seductive to behold,” and too prosaic the rendering of *ducta regum colla* (2. 12. 11) by “kings led by the neck.” I could wish that for *pellitis* (2. 6. 10) another rendering might have been found than the time-worn “skin-clad,” which never fails to bring down the class. “Gruesome” is inappropriate for *grave* in 1. 2. 5 and “craven” for *humilis* in 1. 37. 32; “savage” is misleading for *mare barbarum* (2. 19. 17), and “Haedus” is an unusual designation in English for the constellation of the Kid (3. 1. 28). The repetition of *ad arma* in 1. 35. 15 suggests the call itself, but it is awkward to punctuate “arouse the peaceable ‘to arms, to arms!’” “Neither so dear as before nor surviving whole” will not throw much light on *nec carus aequae nec superstes integer* (2. 17. 7), and the reference of the pronouns in 3. 1. 34 “in their depths,” and in 3. 3. 11 “among whom” is vague. “Where it rounds into Calabria’s gulf” does not well translate the accusative of “result produced” in 1. 33. 16 (*curvantis Calabros sinus*).

As regards interpretation, even a commentator does not have to decide so many points as the conscientious translator, who is a scholar besides. Professor Bennett is both, and his decisions, even where one cannot agree with him, are interesting and worth consideration. The only positive mis-translation is “Argive” for *Argo* in *Ep.* 16. 57. I may note, however, the following places where I have not been able to agree. In 1. 1. 3 “upon the racing car” is forced, and just below (6), “to the very gods” is spoiled by the article. The *sic* of the propempticon to Virgil (1. 3. 1) can hardly mean “so that thou shalt bring him safe,” as explained in Professor Bennett’s edition, an interpretation favored also by Gow. In 1. 16. 12 *Juppiter ipse* should be glossed by “the very sky” (as in 1. 1. 25), not by “Jupiter himself”—anger is worse than sword, shipwreck, fire, and tempest, says Horace—and below (15), “drawn from” is inaccurate for *desectam*. *Usque* in 1. 17. 4 means not “during all his stay” but “whenever occasion calls.” Over-elaborate surely for *male dispari* (1. 17. 25) is “unsuited to his cruel way.” Are we to class Professor Bennett as anti-suffrage and pro-temperance on the strength of his rendering *vina liques* in 1. 11. 6 by “Busy thyself with household tasks?” This can hardly be what Horace meant. In 1. 24. 11 the less usual and probable interpretation “entrusted to this mortal life, alas! on no such terms” is adopted. No difficulty is found in taking *currens*

with *aper* in *Ep.* 5. 28, "bristles like . . . a racing boar," and in *Ep.* 16. 34 *levis* does not mean "grown smooth *with scales*," I think, but sleek like a seal instead of shaggy like a goat. In *Ep.* 17. 51 we should have "washes" for "washed." Few will agree with the division of 1. 28 into two odes: "Death the doom of all" and "A petition for sepulture." An ode beginning *Me quoque* is inconceivable, whereas it is quite in Horace's manner to pass from general statements to a personal application in this way. Moreover, it would be quite extraordinary to have two odes in the same unusual meter juxtaposed. The ode must be interpreted as a unit, and the version here presented, otherwise unusually successful, is in favor of such interpretation.

The text for the purposes of this series might well have been more conservative both in readings, and in orthography, notably in the case of words involving *vu* or *uu* which are always spelled *vo* and *uo* to the unnecessary confusion of the unwary. The variants are mainly those adopted by the translator in his school edition (1901) and are generally indicated at the foot of the page. I note a few of the more radical: *aliti* 1. 6. 2—perverse in the face of *Bruto duce* 2. 7. 2; *arto* 1. 12. 43 (*apto cum lare*)—the interpretation "with scanty store" is inexact, but "old homestead" for *avitus fundus* is good. *Occulte* (*ibid.* 45), an original emendation, seems purposeless. In 1. 38. 6 *cura* is read without good reason *Bentleii periculo!* Bentley is sponsor also for *occupat*, 2. 12. 28—(*quae* surely refers to *oscula*), and again in 2. 20. 13 for the needless *tutior*. In the unsolved passage, 3. 4. 9 f., *avio* is read in 9 and *Apuliae* kept in 10 (so also *Apulicum* in 3. 24. 4). Other less usual readings are *Pergameae*, 1. 15. 36; *ictibus*, 1. 25. 2; *ut*, 1. 31. 10; *duellis*, 3. 26. 1; *securusque*, 3. 26. 7; *tuque*, 4. 2. 49—referred to *trumphe*; *indomitus*, 4. 14. 20; *dictum* without *est* and *servat* for *servet*, *C.S.* 26 f.; *venena maga non*, *Ep.* 5. 87; *quod expediat*, *Ep.* 16. 15.

The book itself is more attractive than some others of the series in the arrangement of the dissimilar pages. Prefixed are a very slight account of the "life and works," a still slighter bibliography (in which the edition is curiously indicated by Roman numerals immediately following the title: "Nauck, C. W. Oden und Epoden XVII"), and a list of the meters showing divisions into feet according to Schmidt. There are a few meager footnotes and a rather perfunctory index which usually seems carefully to avoid giving an enlightening definition and does not always conform to the text: e.g., Megilla, Euhias. In general the series could be made much more useful and "worth the money" by better introductory matter and indices. Mistakes are very few: p. 55, *of* for *or* (1. 17. 28); p. 108, misplaced comma in 2. 1. 37; p. 157, Attilus in footnote; p. 317, superfluous dieresis in Tyndareüs; and one or two other slight typographical slips.

WILLIS P. WOODMAN